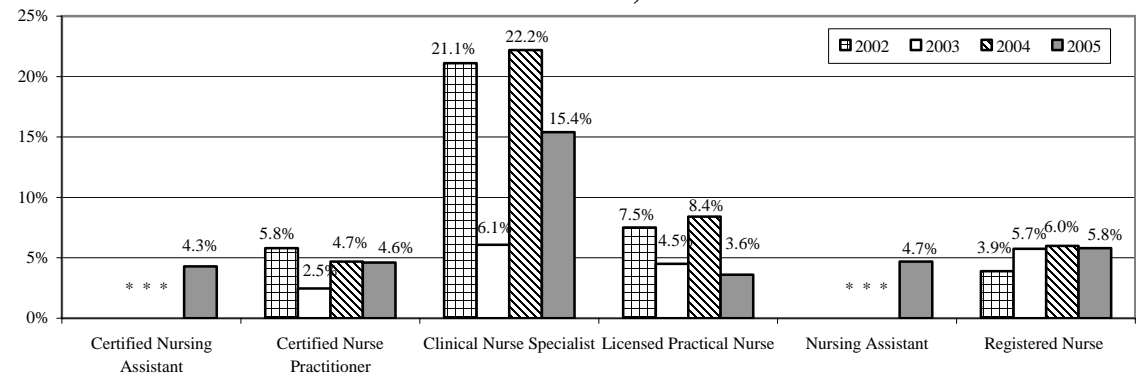


## Nursing Professions

Figure 33 shows the percentage of vacancies from 2002 through 2005 for all facilities for nursing professions including certified nursing assistant, certified nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, licensed practical nurse, nursing assistant, and registered nurse (no separation of degrees). Certified nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, and licensed practical nurse show a decreasing trend in percent of vacancies from 2002 to 2005. However, registered nurse illustrates an increasing trend in percent of vacancies since 2002.

**Figure 33**  
**Nursing - Percent of Vacancies by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2002-2005**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

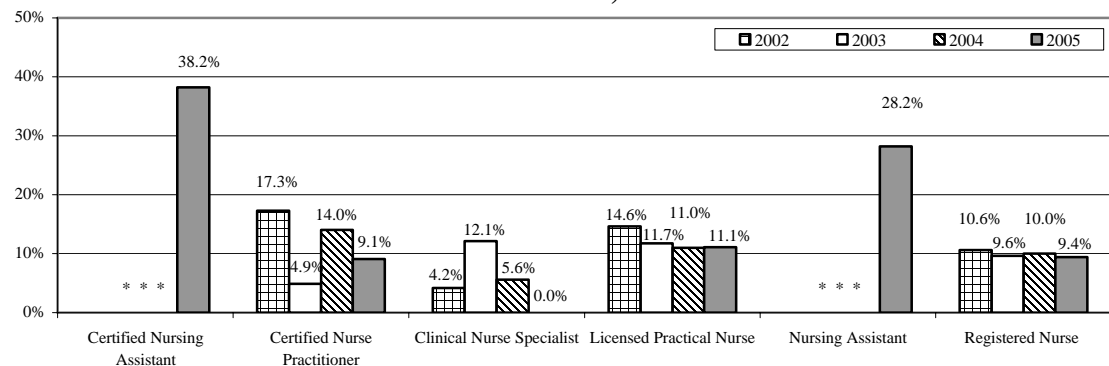
Note: Vacancy numbers are determined at a single point time during the reporting year.

For definition of percent of vacancies, see Appendix A.

2003 to 2005 includes clinic data.

\* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants. Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

**Figure 34**  
**Nursing - Percent of Turnovers by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2002-2005**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: Turnover is the number of employees who left the facility during the fiscal year.

For definition of percent of turnovers, see Appendix A.

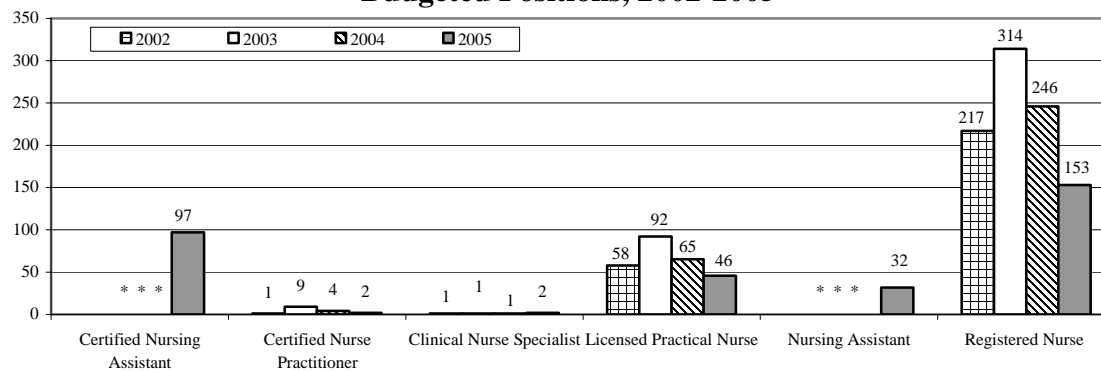
2003 to 2005 includes clinic data.

\* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants. Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

Figure 34 shows the percentage of turnovers from 2002 through 2005 for all facilities for the selected nursing professions. Certified nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, licensed practical nurse, and registered nurse show a decreasing trend in percent of turnovers from 2002 to 2005.

Figure 35 shows the number of facilities that indicated one or more of the nursing professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2002 through 2005. Since 2002 certified nurse practitioner, licensed practical nurse, and registered nurse have shown a decreasing trend for the number of facilities reporting them as hard-to-fill positions. On the other hand, clinical nurse specialist has shown a slight increasing trend for the number of facilities reporting it as a hard-to-fill position from 2002 to 2005.

**Figure 35**  
**Nursing - Hard-to-Fill Responses by the Selected Budgeted Positions, 2002-2005**



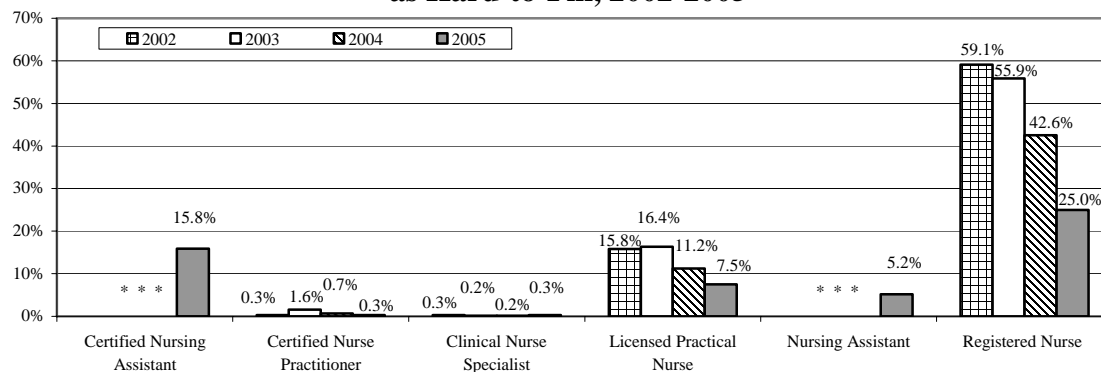
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2003 to 2005 includes clinic data.

\* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants. Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

Figure 36 shows the percentage of facilities that indicated one or more of the nursing professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2002 through 2005. When looking at percent of facilities who reported positions as hard-to-fill, certified nurse practitioner, licensed practical nurse, and registered nurse again show a decreasing trend since 2002. Clinical nurse specialist has been holding steady from 2002 to 2005 for the percent of facilities who reported those positions as hard-to-fill.

**Figure 36**  
**Nursing – Percent of Facilities Who Reported Positions as Hard-to-Fill, 2002-2005**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

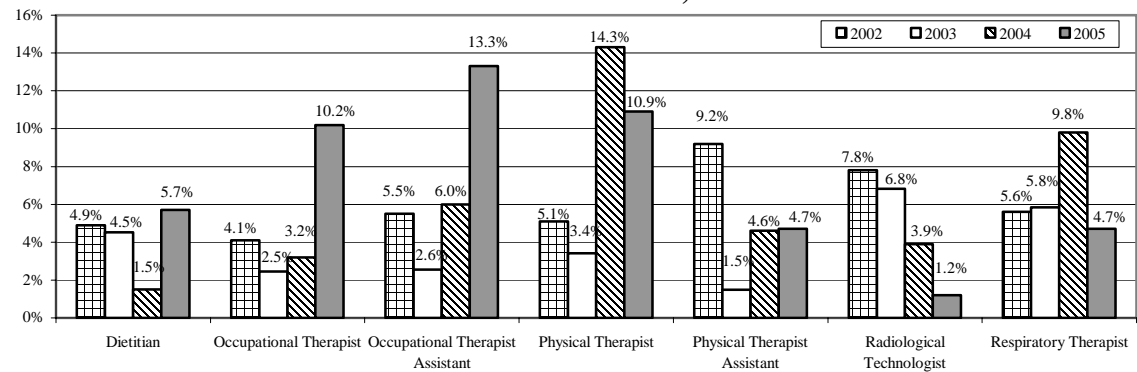
Note: 2003 to 2005 includes clinic data.

\* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants. Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

## Allied Health Professions

Figure 37 shows the percentage of vacancies from 2002 through 2005 for all facilities for allied health professions including dietitian, occupational therapist, occupational therapist assistant, physical therapist, physical therapist assistant, radiological technologist, and respiratory therapist. Dietitian, physical therapist assistant, and radiological technologist show a decreasing trend in percent of vacancies from 2002 to 2005. Occupational therapist, occupational therapist assistant, physical therapist, and respiratory therapist show an increasing trend in percent of vacancies from 2002 to 2005.

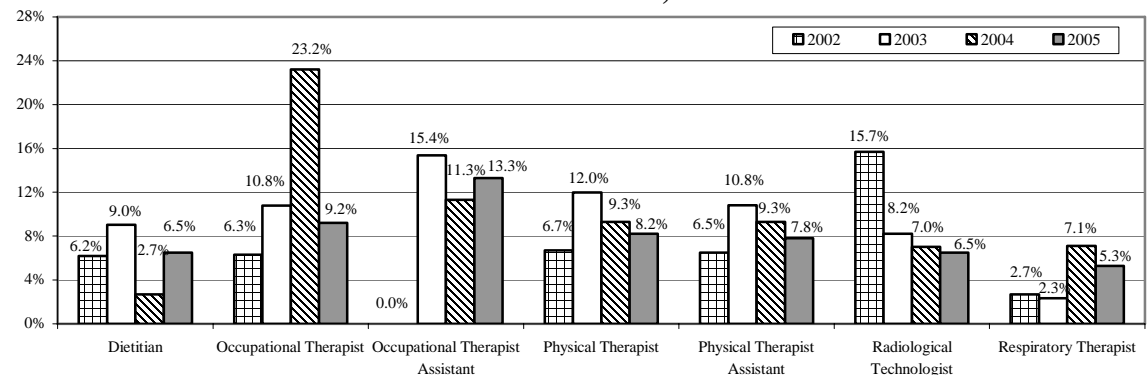
**Figure 37**  
**Allied Health - Percent of Vacancies by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2002-2005**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records  
Note: Vacancy numbers are determined at a single point in time during the reporting period.  
For definition of percent of vacancies, see Appendix A.  
2003 to 2005 includes clinic data.

Figure 38 shows the percentage of turnovers from 2002 through 2005 for all facilities for allied health professions. Occupational therapist, occupational therapist assistant, and respiratory therapist show an increasing trend in percent of turnovers since 2002, while physical therapist and physical therapist assistant show a slight increasing trend in percent of turnovers from 2002 to 2005. Dietitian and radiological technologist show a decreasing trend in percent of turnovers from 2002 to 2005.

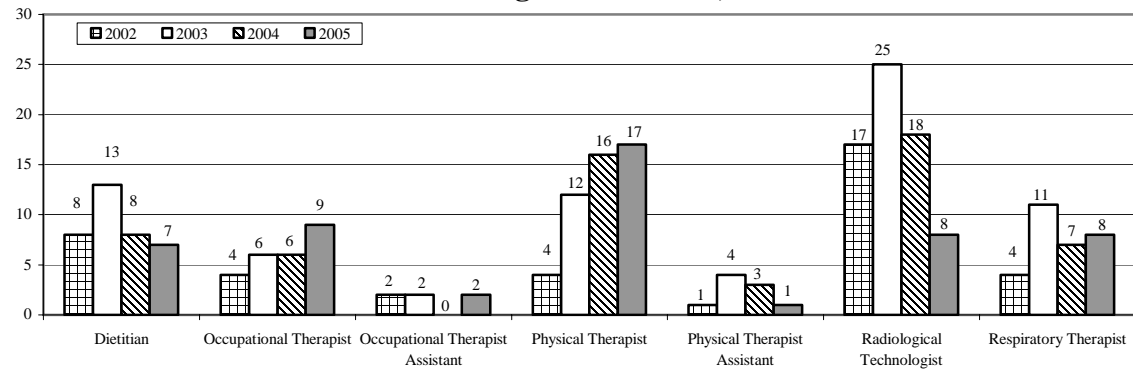
**Figure 38**  
**Allied Health - Percent of Turnovers by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2002-2005**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records  
Note: Turnover is the number of employees who left the facility during the fiscal year.  
For definition of percent of turnovers, see Appendix A.  
2003 to 2005 includes clinic data.

Figure 39 shows the number of facilities that indicated one or more of the allied health professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2002 through 2005. Dietitian, occupational therapist assistant, physical therapist assistant, and radiological technologist show a decreasing trend for the number of facilities reporting them as hard-to-fill positions. Occupational therapist, physical therapist, and respiratory therapist show an increasing trend for the number of facilities reporting them as hard-to-fill positions.

**Figure 39**  
**Allied Health - Hard-to-Fill Responses by the**  
**Selected Budgeted Positions, 2002-2005**

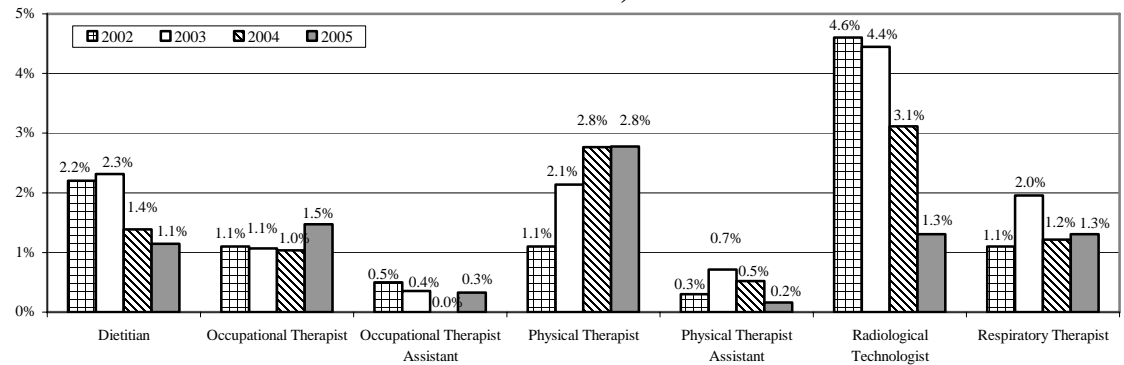


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2003 to 2005 includes clinic data.

Figure 40 shows the percentage of facilities that indicated one or more of the allied health professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2002 through 2005. Dietitian, occupational therapist assistant, physical therapist assistant, and radiological technologist show a decreasing trend in the percent of facilities who reported those positions as hard-to-fill from 2002 to 2005. Respiratory therapist showed a slightly decreasing trend in the percent of facilities who reported it as hard-to-fill, while occupational therapist and physical therapist show an increasing trend in the percent of facilities who reported them as hard-to-fill since 2002.

**Figure 40**  
**Allied Health - Percent of Respondents Who Reported Positions**  
**as Hard-to-Fill, 2002-2005**



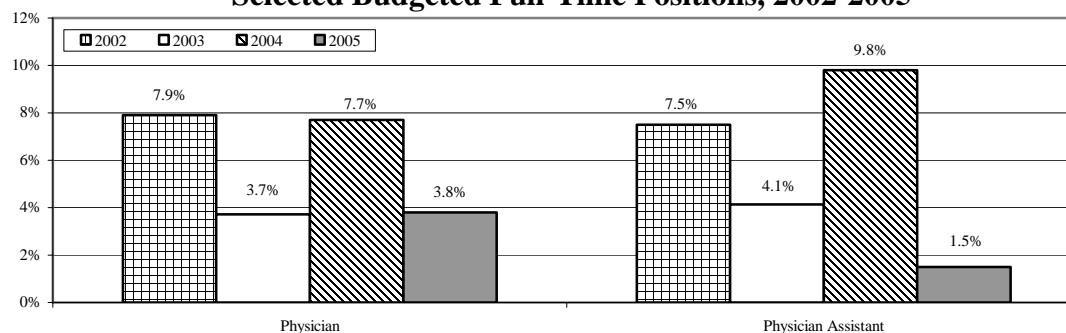
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2003 to 2005 includes clinic data.

## Physician and Physician Assistants Professions

Figure 41 shows the percentage of vacancies for all facilities for physician and physician assistant professions from 2002 through 2005. Physician and physician assistant show a decreasing trend in percent of vacancies from 2002 to 2005.

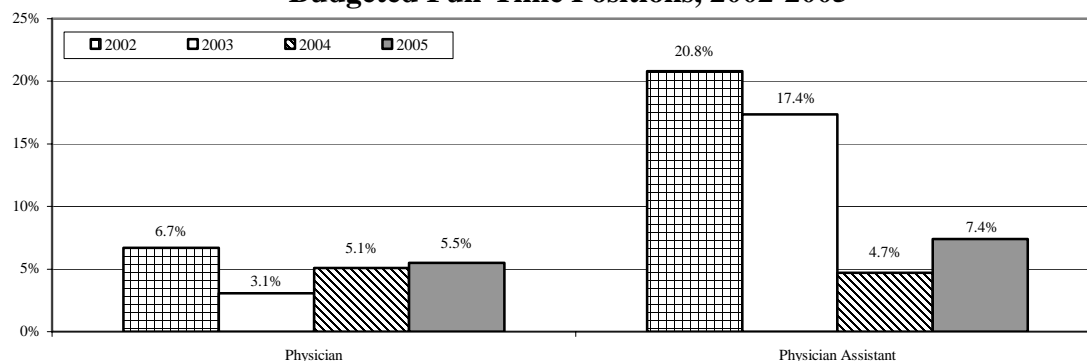
**Figure 41**  
**Physicians and Physician Assistants - Percent of Vacancies by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2002-2005**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records  
 Note: Vacancy numbers are determined at a single point in time during the reporting year.  
 For definition of percent of vacancies, see Appendix A.  
 2003 to 2005 includes clinic data.

Figure 42 shows the percentage of turnovers from 2002 through 2005 for all facilities for physician and physician assistant professions. Physician and physician assistant show a decreasing trend in percent of turnovers from 2002 to 2005.

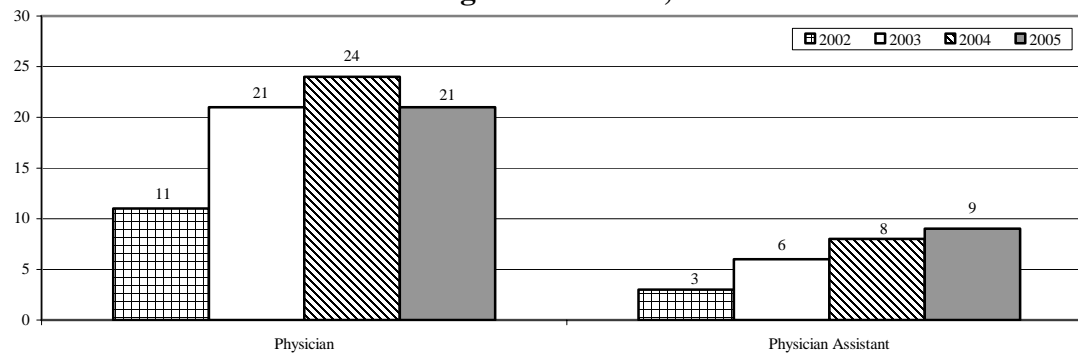
**Figure 42**  
**Physicians and Physician Assistants - Percent of Turnovers by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2002-2005**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records  
 Note: Turnover is the number of employees who left the facility during the fiscal year.  
 For definition of percent of turnovers, see Appendix A.  
 2003 to 2005 includes clinic data.

Figure 43 shows the number of facilities that indicated one or more of the physician and physician assistant professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2002 through 2005. Physician and physician assistant show an increasing trend for the number of facilities reporting them as hard-to-fill positions from 2002 to 2005.

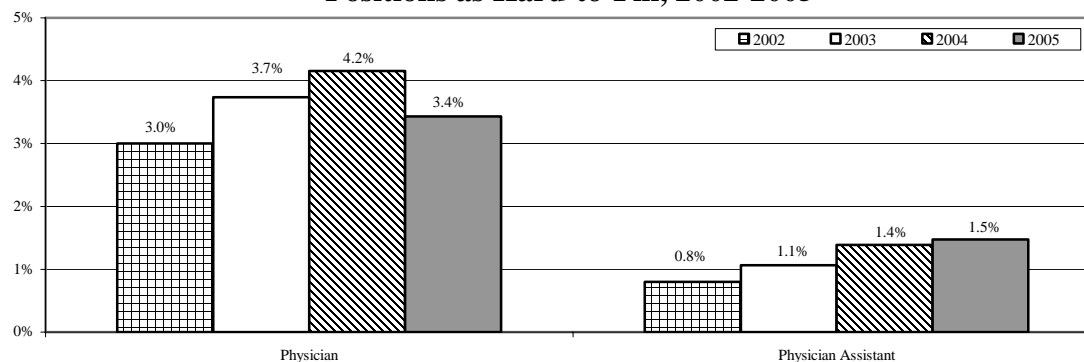
**Figure 43**  
**Physicians and Physician Assistants - Hard-to-Fill Responses by the**  
**Selected Budgeted Positions, 2002-2005**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records  
 Note: 2003 to 2005 includes clinic data.

Figure 44 shows the percentage of facilities that indicated one or more of the physician or physician assistant professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2002 through 2005. Physician and physician assistants show an increasing trend in the percent of facilities who reported those positions as hard-to-fill from 2002 to 2005.

**Figure 44**  
**Physicians and Physician Assistants - Percent of Facilities Who Reported**  
**Positions as Hard-to-Fill, 2002-2005**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records  
 Note: 2003 to 2005 includes clinic data.